

This striking monkey is readily distinguished from all its allies by its red ears and the reduction of the yellow in its body-colour. Its geographical ally, *C. Moloneyi*, is particularly strongly coloured on the back.

XXXIV.—*On Two new Hares allied to Oryctolagus crassicaudatus.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

A RENEWED examination of the South-African hares of the remarkable *Oryctolagus crassicaudatus* group has convinced me that not only is the form from Nyasa previously determined as *O. crassicaudatus* worthy of being distinguished, but also that another hare from the Orange River Colony, collected some years ago by Mr. A. W. Curry, should also be described as new.

Good material for the description of the true *O. crassicaudatus* of the Cape is still wanting, and I am at present by no means certain whether the type of Smith's *Lepus rupestris* (B.M. no. 45. 7. 3. 8) is only a young specimen of *O. crassicaudatus* or represents another definable form. In colour it closely agrees with the older known form, and is therefore unquestionably distinct from the small *O. c. Curryi* described below. A large *O. crassicaudatus* has a hind-foot length of 97 millim. (s. u.) and a greatest cranial length of 92 millim.; in the type of *L. rupestris* these measurements are respectively 71 and 69 millim.

Whether these hares are best considered as subspecies of *O. crassicaudatus* or as *species* of a *crassicaudatus* "group," I am doubtful, but, for the sake of showing their relationship, I provisionally adopt the former method. I am, however, by no means convinced that this is the proper solution of the difficulty.

Oryctolagus crassicaudatus nyikæ, subsp. n.

Lepus crassicaudatus, Thos. P. Z. S. 1897, p. 938 (nec Geoff.).

Size markedly less than in the true *O. crassicaudatus*, the feet particularly short and stumpy; ears also decidedly shorter. Coloration essentially as in that animal, the head and body grizzled greyish fawn, the rump more rufous. Individually the longer hairs of the back are black, with a subterminal buffy band and a paler base, and the wool-hairs are pale slaty grey for their basal halves, then buffy and the

tips black. On the rump the buffy of the wool-hairs becomes more tawny and at the same time less hidden by the longer hairs, thus producing the general effect of a more rufous rump. Under surface dull buffy or tawny, the bases of the hairs slaty. Head clearer grey than the back, the cheeks especially being without buffy suffusion. Ears short, clear grey, their backs rather darker than their inner surface; their inconspicuous fringes dull whitish. Nape-patch dull tawny. Chin buffy whitish; chest grizzled buffy, like sides. Limbs deep tawny proximally, paling to dull buffy terminally. Tail thick and long, wholly tawny rufous, without dark tip; a few of the terminal hairs only with inconspicuous dark ends.

Skull smaller in all dimensions than that of *O. crassicaudatus*, but of about the same general proportions. Shoulder-like expansions at the anterior bases of the zygomata, projecting considerably both forward and outward. Palatal foramina very large, widely open, their greatest breadth exceeding the antero-posterior diameter of the palatal bridge, which is far narrower than in *O. crassicaudatus*. Molars with the peculiar characteristic structure found in *O. crassicaudatus*.

Approximate dimensions of the type (measured in skin):—

Head and body 385 millim.; tail 100, with hairs 130; hind foot (s. u.) 74; ear 55.

Skull: greatest length 82; zygomatic breadth 40; nasals 38×17 ; interorbital breadth 16.5; intertemporal breadth 13.5; diastema 26; palatal foramina 24×8.3 ; palatal bridge 7.8.

Hab. Nyika Plateau, Northern Nyasaland. "On the highest peaks, at about 7000 feet."

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 97. 10. 1. 254. Collected June 1896 by Mr. A. Whyte, and presented by Sir Harry Johnston, K.C.B. Two specimens.

This hare differs from *O. crassicaudatus* by its smaller size, shorter feet and ears, longer and more wholly red tail, and by the cranial details described above.

Oryctolagus crassicaudatus Curryi, subsp. n.

Size smaller than in true *O. crassicaudatus*; about as in *O. c. nyikæ*; feet short, but ears longer than in *nyikæ*. General colour far more rufous than in the other forms, mainly owing to the very different colour of the underfur. Longer hairs of back with a short black tip, a subterminal buffy ring, succeeded by a slightly darker part, below which

the long and very thin basal portion is dull whitish. Wool-hairs with inconspicuous black tips, below which they are *wholly rufous** to their bases. This is the case all over the body, above and below, except just on the cheeks, where the hairs are slaty based as usual. Under surface only differing by the longer hairs being broadly whitish terminally, without black tips. Tail deep rufous, the hairs at the end tipped with blackish.

Skull markedly smaller and narrower in the interorbital region than in true *crassicaudatus*, both interorbital and intertemporal dimensions decidedly less than in the other forms. Antero-external zygomatic projections much less developed than in *O. c. nyikæ*. Palatal foramina narrower than in the latter, palatal bridge equally small. Bullæ larger than in true *crassicaudatus*.

Dimensions of the type, stated to have been taken in the flesh:—

Head and body 365 millim.; tail with hairs 93; hind foot (s. u.) 78; ear 72.

Skull: greatest length 81; basilar length 63; zygomatic breadth 39; nasals 40 × 16; interorbital breadth 13·2; intertemporal breadth 11·8; diastema 26·5; palatal foramina 25 × 7·5; palatal bridge 7.

Hab. Boshof, Orange River Colony.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 97. 6. 6. 1. Collected and presented by Mr. A. W. Curry. One specimen.

This striking animal is no doubt the high veldt representative of the *crassicaudatus* group. Intermediate in geographical position, it is more distinct from either of the other two forms than they are from each other.

XXXV.—*New Forms of Saimiri, Oryzomys, Phyllotis, Coendou, and Cyclopes.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Saimiri boliviensis nigriceps, subsp. n.

General colour of the true *S. boliviensis* (better but erroneously known as *S. entomophagus* †), but with the crown of

* Between "vinaceous-cinnamon" and "cinnamon-rufous."

† *Callithrix boliviensis*, Is. Geoffr. & Blainv. N. Ann. Mus. iii. p. 89 (1834).

Calitrix entomophagus, d'Orbigny, Voy. Am. Mérid., Atlas Mamm. pl. iv. (1836).

Saimiris entomophagus, d'Orb. op. cit. Texte, p. 10 (1847).